

## 138th Day of the Armistice

words, "high contracting parties" appear now only in that one article.

The super-council of the President and Premiers, now known as the Council of Four, divided its labors to-day between the "White House" and M. Clemenceau's private office, adjoining the War Office.

## Frontier Issue Discussed

The Franco-German frontier was the chief topic of discussion, this following upon an agreement reached last night on reparations for war damages. It is understood that this agreement includes the vital point of the total amount of indemnity, which will not be announced at present, as likely to cause discussion and arouse hostility in enemy quarters.

The question of indemnity again was the main stumbling block. Premier Clemenceau had not brought all his figures with him on Tuesday and wanted more time. Yesterday he was fully equipped. Premier Lloyd George had called Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary for India and former Financial Secretary of the Treasury, to Paris from London, and Premier Clemenceau had consulted Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Reconstruction, in addition to the regular experts.

## Accept American Views

All these financial chiefs agreed in the main with the views formulated by the American delegates concerning Germany's resources and ability to pay, but it still remained for the Premiers to take a final decision on the total of the indemnities. President Wilson, incidentally, expressed himself as much gratified at the showing made by the American financial experts alongside the leading financial authorities of France and England.

It is noted as a coincidence that a German financial commission is being chosen to come to Versailles, where the settlement of this branch may include all interests.

The frontier question turns on the disposition of the Saar Valley coal regions and the west bank of the Rhine. The territorial experts have said their last word, and frankly declare that it is a question now of political expediency on which the super-council alone can pass.

## Foch and Gen. Pershing Called for Conference On Near East Crisis

PARIS, March 27.—The council of four this afternoon called in Marshal Foch and General Pershing, and Diaz. It is presumed that the military leaders were desired for a consideration of the situation in the Near East.

President Wilson's study was again the centre of intense interest yesterday, as he with the Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy resumed their efforts to settle the questions standing in the way of peace.

No event of the peace conference has excited such interest and discussion as this action of the President and the Premiers in taking affairs into their own hands, and, while criticism

## Taft Suggested Monroe Change In League Draft

## This One of Revisions in World Pact Considered by Wilson, Says Capital

## Three Others Are Offered

## Ex-President Said to Have Presented One on Control of Domestic Policies

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The text of the proposed amendment to the league of nations covenant, suggested by former President Taft, which was considered by President Wilson and the Allied premiers in Paris yesterday, was sent from the White House less than a week ago, after Mr. Taft had been assured by Secretary Tamm that any suggestion from him would be welcomed by the President. This became known to-day at the White House.

As understood here, the four amendments submitted by Mr. Taft suggest that these changes be made in the league covenant:

First.—An amendment making reservations designed to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and to satisfy those Senators and others who fear the Monroe Doctrine might be jeopardized by the league of nations, this amendment being drafted so that agreements under the league covenant shall not be construed as an infringement upon the principles of international policy heretofore generally recognized.

Second.—An amendment definitely affirming the right of any country in the world to maintain its own domestic policy and to determine its own domestic affairs.

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These latter reports show the Serbs working effectively and peacefully, while the Italian admiral is reported to be arresting a large number of Jugoslavians. When the Americans intervened, the Italian reply, the reports state, was that the United States was not a party to the secret treaty of London, and therefore the status in the controversy. Such conditions as these, it is pointed out, are seriously hampering the solution of the Adriatic question.

The League of Nations Commission, with President Wilson in the chair, met for three hours last night and completed its consideration of the covenant of the league.

The covenant was referred to a drafting committee, consisting of Colonel E. M. House, representing the United States; Lord Robert Cecil, for Great Britain; Premier Venizelos of Greece; and Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris Law Faculty.

This committee will go through the document, correct its wording where necessary and refer it back to the commission as soon as possible, probably within two days, for final consideration by the commission before it is reported to the executive committee of the peace conference. The covenant still contains twenty-six articles. The communication issued to-day, dealing with the session of yesterday, follows:

"The thirteenth meeting of the league of nations commission was held at the Hotel de Crillon at 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday, March 26, under the chairmanship of President Wilson.

"The chairman nominated Signor Orlando, Baron Makino, General Smuts and Colonel House as members of a committee to consider the question of the locality of the seat of the league.

"The commission then concluded its examination of the amendments proposed to the draft covenant. Lord Robert Cecil, M. Larnaude, M. Venizelos and Colonel House were nominated by the chairman as a committee on revision to consider the questions of the next meeting as soon as

## Bolshevik Plotting

## In France Exposed

PARIS, March 27.—A Russian anarchist named Wasili Gambaghis, a refugee in Lyons, has been arrested for distributing Bolshevik propaganda, the "Matin" says. Papers found in his possession, it is declared, contained plans for a popular uprising in France.

league to control matters solely within its domestic jurisdiction, this reservation being broad enough to protect the United States in dealing with immigration and preventing the influx of foreign labor.

Third.—An amendment definitely stating the principle of unanimity and making it perfectly plain that any action taken by the executive council of the league must be unanimous, thereby necessitating the concurrence of the American government's member of the executive council before its action could be binding on the United States.

Fourth.—An amendment by way of definite statement on the right of nations to withdraw from the league of nations, and possibly providing for a definite term, perhaps ten years, for the league as a whole, and a definite term for the withdrawal of each nation within such limit as may be agreed upon.

The former President talked over the telephone with Mr. Tamm last week and made known his desire to make suggestions if they would be welcome in Paris. When Mr. Tamm told him that Mr. Wilson would be glad to receive them, the proposals were forwarded to the White House.

Several days ago a message was received from the White House extending the President's thanks to Mr. Taft. When President Wilson received the message making known that Mr. Taft desired to submit amendments, it was learned that the President called the White House officials and a message to-day from Rear Admiral Grayson stating that the President was working hard every night and day, but that his health was withstanding the strain ably.

The committee on revision was ready to report.

## Danes Demand Right To Remain Neutral Despite World League

LONDON, March 27.—The Danish delegate to the neutral league of nations conference in Paris strongly advocated limitation of armaments and the entire prohibition of the private manufacture of arms, the Danish Legation here informs The Associated Press. The delegate also declared that no state should be bound to participate in any compulsory military or economic action, and that states desiring to announce themselves permanently neutral should be permitted to do so and their territories should be declared inviolable.

Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative on the league of nations commission, in reply, the legation says, declared that the league of nations covenant did not contemplate forcing any state to military action.

The Rhine frontier question may come up to-day, and President Wilson has outlined a plan which he hopes may become the basis of an agreement. The Adriatic issue is the most stubborn question remaining, and with indication of a compromise upon it the Italian reports of disorder at Spalato are not confirmed by American reports direct from that place.

These latter reports show the Serbs working effectively and peacefully, while the Italian admiral is reported to be arresting a large number of Jugoslavians. When the Americans intervened, the Italian reply, the reports state, was that the United States was not a party to the secret treaty of London, and therefore the status in the controversy. Such conditions as these, it is pointed out, are seriously hampering the solution of the Adriatic question.

## Jugo-Slavs Bar All Trade With Italy as Rome Lifts Blockade

PARIS, March 27.—(By The Associated Press).—Peace conference circles were disturbed to-day over the paradoxical situation in the Eastern Adriatic. Almost simultaneously with the Italian action in lifting the blockade in that region, the Serbian press published a decree prohibiting importation from and exportation to Italy, this nullifying the Italian action. Details of the situation have not yet reached Paris.

"Jugo-Slavia declared war on Italy," was a question asked by a member of the Italian delegation to the peace conference on learning to-night that the council of ministers at Belgrade had prohibited any commerce with enemy countries, and importations from Italy into Jugo-Slavia and the transportation of Italian goods to any country across Jugo-Slav territory.

The decree issued at Belgrade urges all Jugo-Slavs to abandon any business they may have in countries with which commercial relations are prohibited.

## Foch Wires Erzberger Denial of Statements Concerning Peace Terms

BERLIN, March 27.—Replying to questions put by Matthias Erzberger, president of the German Armistice Commission at Spa, Marshal Foch sent a telegram yesterday to Erzberger saying: "Mr. Lloyd George and I have never made the statements attributed to them."

A dispatch from Basel last Friday said the president of the German Armistice Commission had presented a note to the inter-Allied delegates asking that Germany should consider as true statements in the French and British press that the peace treaty would be ready for the Germans as soon as President Wilson approved, and that the Germans would be allowed neither to discuss nor modify the document.

No mention was made in the dispatch, which originally emanated from Berlin, of the names of Mr. Lloyd George or M. Pichon, although they may have been contained in a section of the dispatch which probably was held up by the censors abroad.

## Argentina Has "Eternal Candidate" for Office

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—Dr. Julieta Lanteri de Renshaw, the first woman candidate for a seat in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, is organizing a committee of 200 women to be elected as candidates of the Feminist party in future national, provincial and municipal elections. Señora de Renshaw says she is the "eternal candidate" until women are recognized politically. She predicts the election of a woman to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies within two years.

Señora de Renshaw was a candidate in the elections for one Senator and two Deputies held last Sunday in Buenos Aires. She ran for one of the seats in the Chamber. The final count of the ballots has not yet been made public. Señora de Renshaw is a physician.

## Montenegro Wants Serbia Punished for War Crimes

PARIS, March 27.—The Montenegrin government has handed to the peace conference a memorandum accusing Serbian officials of the following crimes in Montenegro: Massacring, torturing and starving the inhabitants, internment of civilians, forced enrollment of the inhabitants in the Serbian

## 15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by This Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

Trustees have had many unpleasant experiences during the last few years, both with high class bonds and with unguaranteed mortgages. The better quality of the bonds, often the greater the depreciation in price. With the falling off in real estate values the unguaranteed mortgages frequently have had to be foreclosed and the investor has become the owner of the real estate.

Not so the 38,000 trustees, individuals and corporate lenders who have held the guaranteed mortgages of this company. Not one of them has had to mark down his principal or had to wait for his interest or has had to buy in the real estate at foreclosure sale.

We believe that for a long time to come, and until New York real estate in general takes on a very different aspect, prudent people will decline to take unguaranteed mortgages or to risk buying even high class bonds, but will make such a demand for guaranteed mortgages that we cannot supply their wants.

This means more money brought into the real estate market and better times, we believe, for the real estate owner.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

## BOND &amp; MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

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army, confiscation and destruction of private property, destruction of historic monuments, depreciation of Montenegrin currency and misuse of the white flag.

The memorandum accuses Serbia also of invading the territory of its Allies and usurping authority. The Montenegrin government demands the punishment of the "crimes official" Serbia has committed against the Allies.

Salvador Accepts Principle Of Proposed World League  
SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, March 27.—The government gave out to-day the text of the message it sent to its representative in Paris in response to the invitation to Salvador to take part with other neutrals in the recent conference with representatives of the peace conference on the subject of the league of nations. The message read:

"Salvador accepts in principle the league of nations and is deeply anxious that it establish ample arbitration for weak nations and also that it guarantee the interests and autonomy of the states of Central America, whose vital interests are traditionally identified with those of Salvador."

Georgian Republic Asks Peace Table Recognition  
PARIS, March 27.—M. Tsereteli, who was President of the first soviet system in Russia before the Bolshevik revolution there, has presented to the peace conference a request, on behalf of Georgia, that recognition be given that country, which he represents as an independent republic and a "bulwark against Bolshevism."

M. Tsereteli asks for the strengthening of the Georgian Republic, which he asserts, is "inspired by the principles of the most advanced democracy," as a means of saving the peoples of the Caucasus region from anarchy.

Britain to Aust 100 Reds  
Most Notorious Bolsheviks To Be Deported in April

LONDON, March 28.—In pursuance of the government's policy to deport all known Russian Bolsheviks from Great Britain, a batch of about one hundred of the most notorious of these persons are to be shipped about mid-April to Odessa, says "The Daily Mail" to-day.

If, meantime, Odessa is captured by the Bolsheviks, the newspaper continues, the deported persons will be landed on the beach under the guns of the British fleet. The Bolsheviks in England are mostly concentrated in East London, but there are colonies of them in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and elsewhere, according to the newspaper.

Turks Slay Christians  
48 Armenians Are Reported Killed by Moslems

ATHENS, March 26.—Advices from reliable sources at Constantinople state that a massacre of Armenians by Moslem gendarmes took place recently at Aleppo. It is reported that forty-eight Armenians were killed, 111 seriously wounded, and 150 slightly injured.

It is stated that the gendarmes burst into the Armenian market and attacked the people assembled there, and that the troops in the barracks at Aleppo did not arrive on the scene until two hours after the massacre.

The authorities have arrested 200 persons and will try them before a court-martial composed of two British, one French, two Armenian and two Arabian representatives.

New Spartacide Revolt  
BERLIN, March 28.—(By The Associated Press).—Alleged secret orders General von Luttwitz to his regimental commanders informing them that the Spartacides are planning a new revolution for introducing the Soviet system among the troops and the civil population are printed by the radical newspaper "Republik."

A rumor broadcast in Berlin that a renewal of the Spartacide uprisings is due about Whit Sunday (June 8) coincides with information in the alleged orders.

## Australia Bars Japanese as Racial Equals

## Premier Hughes Opposes Proposed Amendment to League Pact Recognizing Equality of Nipponese

## Government Policy Is Hit

## Oriental Delegation Will Limit Resolution to Meet Envoy's Approval

PARIS, March 27.—(By The Associated Press).—William M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, made the flat statement to The Associated Press to-day that he was unalterably in opposition to the proposed Japanese racial equality amendment to the covenant of the league of nations, or to any form of it, however mild, recognizing that principle.

"Australia," Mr. Hughes said, "cannot accept this proposal, which strikes at the very roots of the policy we have maintained so long, which is vital to our existence and which we have guarded as zealously as America has her Monroe Doctrine."

"I am almost anxious to avoid anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the people of other nations, but on this point, since we cannot give way, it is best that I should speak plainly. We cannot agree to the insertion of any words in the covenant or in the treaty of peace that would impair or even question our sovereign rights in regard to any and every aspect of this question."

Fears Internal Interference  
"One of the cardinal principles of the league is that there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any nation. No nation will surrender its sovereignty in matters essential to its welfare to enter the league."

"I cannot but regard the proposed amendment as an effort to establish a principle under which ultimately some nations would find their internal policy challenged by the league at the instigation of one of its members. The amendment is one which, no matter how innocuous it may seem in form, is certainly aimed at giving the league control of questions relating to immigration, naturalization and matters which cannot be surrendered by a state without such impairment of its sovereignty as to make it, in effect, a subject state."

"If the league is able to compel a state to amend its immigration, naturalization and franchise laws, there remains to the state only the shadow of sovereignty. The substance has gone. No free nation could agree to dictation in such matters from the league of nations. Intimate problems belong to and must remain under the control of individual nations."

More Than Words Needed  
"Of course, we are told by those who advocate this amendment that nothing more is desired than the mere recognition of the principle. They say that no action is contemplated. I am afraid that this assurance will not reconcile

the people of Australia to the proposal. It certainly does not satisfy me. "Either the proposal means something, or nothing. If nothing, then why insert it? If something, then surely this something will not be achieved by mere words, stopping for all time short of action. If these words which it is desired to insert in the covenant mean nothing, then the covenant itself means nothing."

"But I hope and believe that the covenant, so far as it is or will be a means extending the rule of law into the sphere of international dispute, means a great deal that contemplates and provides for action, as do all other legal documents, municipal and international. Believing this, I cannot accept the suggestion that the amendment proposed means nothing and differs in essence from the other provisions of the pact."

Australian Policy Hit  
"The people of Australia feel very keenly on this matter. We feel, I imagine, as your people of California do. I do not pretend to know intimately the sentiment of America, but my observations have led me to the belief that the Pacific Coast would be as much opposed to this amendment as would the citizens of Australia."

"Without committing myself to the draft of the league of nations, which, of course, has not yet been discussed by the conference and which I hope and believe will be amended in certain directions, I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of the attempt to substitute the rule of law and right for that of force. I feel sure, however, that Australia could not sign the covenant if it contained any such amendment as is proposed. Words matter little. The amendment will be unacceptable, no matter how drafted, if it strikes at the root of a policy vital to the existence and ideals of Australia, and it cannot be agreed to."

The Japanese delegation continued to press today for an amendment which would go as far as the conference was willing to concede. The original Japanese proposal, which with a speedy rejection, has been modified several times and now calls for "recognition of the equality of nations and of the equality of all their nationals." It generally was understood that several of the leading delegations, including the American mission and the majority of the British, were inclined to believe there was nothing objectionable in an amendment thus framed.

## Actual Writing of Final Treaty Begun. Report in London

## Hungarian Revolt Has Speeded Delegates: Bolshevik Menace Now Admitted as Actuality

By Arthur S. Draper  
New York Tribune  
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)  
LONDON, March 27.—The peace treaty is almost ready, according to a high authority here. Progress in reaching a solution on the question of the Saar coalfields, the matter of indemnities and the Eastern frontiers has been very rapid within the last four days. As the new covenant of the league of nations has been practically completed at the end of last week, the task of writing the treaty is now being undertaken.

The Hungarian revolution unquestionably served to hasten the negotiations in Paris and also has made for moderation. Yesterday's news, including the unconfirmed report of the assassination of Count Karolyi and the statement that Marshal Foch has been called into consultation by the Council of Ten, presumably to give his verdict on the military situation in Central Europe, merely strengthens the earlier

opinion concerning the seriousness of the Bolshevik rising.  
General Vix's statement that Count Karolyi misinterpreted the Entente's views regarding Hungary's eastern frontiers and that the Allies intended to establish a neutral area between Hungary and Rumania is expected to win over to the Allies the best elements of Hungary.

The one immediate result of the Hungarian revolution has been the sober comment in the extreme Tory press. With almost daily debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords regarding the seriousness of the British commercial and financial situation and with the capitalists in other countries emphasizing the gravity

of the position, the latest communist outbreak is bound to have a cooling effect. Bolshevikism is now accepted as a real peril. It is no longer described as a German trick but is admitted by a "Globe" to be a foe "which may well challenge the forces of the civilized world."

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## Planned Advertising—Le Page's Glue

GLUE is a somewhat ordinary product, of which no one home uses a great deal. It would seem like an almost hopeless task to brand, trademark and make of it a piece of "selected merchandise." The owners of Le Page's Glue asked us, four years ago, to build a plan and to give our opinion as to the advisability of magazine advertising.

At the same time, they told us of a new product called Signet Ink, to which they wished us to also give our attention.

We spent months investigating the market for glue and ink. Then we submitted our plan. The glue advertising was started immediately. Today, beyond any question, Le Page's Glue is the leader. There are only two kinds of glue known to the American public—Le Page's, and all the others; new uses for Le Page's Glue are being discovered every day.

We waited two years before starting the ink advertising. Many things had to be made

ready. In January 1918 the salesmen were called into Gloucester to be told of the Signet Ink campaign. They were furnished with impressive exhibits of the advertising. They started calling on the trade, and results came immediately. Large orders were taken from the start.

It is not easy for a manufacturer to break into an old established industry and to secure "consumer consciousness" in competition with established brands. But the owners of Signet Ink have already established a real business and the volume is growing every day. In The Saturday Evening Post for March 29th is a page advertisement which is an example of the advertising that has helped to secure this business.

There are great opportunities open, right now, to manufacturers who wish to build up a trademark goodwill on branded merchandise. We should be pleased to confer with interested executives.

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80 Boylston, Cor. Tremont Street, Boston  
Leader-News Building, Cleveland

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## FLARE

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Standard ware for every purpose and hundreds of unique things for those who prefer to be different.

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CLAYTON CLAYTON & CO.

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For Dainty Desserts